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GENERAL DEBATE

EXAMINATION OF THE WORLD SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO DRUG ABUSE, INCLUDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION: MEASURES TO CONTROL AND REDUCE ILLICIT DEMAND

Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends**

Report of the Secretariat

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** This document has not been formally edited.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present document reflects data contained in government reports from eighty-one countries and territories on the working of the international drug control treaties, submitted in 1991 to the Secretary-General on annual reports questionnaire for 1990. Replies to Part B of the questionnaire form the basis of this report. Some information received from Governments but not used in preparing this report has been included in the Country Profiles available from the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

I. PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN REPORTING ON ISSUES RELATED TO DRUG ABUSE

2. Any analysis of the world-wide extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse is limited not only by the number of responses by Governments but also by their ability to report this information. Only 34 Governments have been able to respond every year for the past eight years to Part B of the questionnaire, and some states parties to the Single Convention have not responded at all (see annex 1). Even when Governments respond to the questionnaire, they are not always in a position to furnish the information requested. Many Governments either do not have a problem associated with illicit drugs - sometimes because the substance consumed by a group of people in the population is not one that falls under international control - or have other problems which, especially if resources are limited, do not command as high a priority as close monitoring of the drug problem.

3. In response to a questionnaire related to implementation of targets 1-7 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control (CMO), many Governments have clearly expressed their wish to set up monitoring and information systems. However, in order to do so, they would need not just financial help but support in training the necessary personnel.

4. There are now 44 Governments which have reported that they keep a continuously-maintained register of known drug abusers. This shows an increase of only one over last year (figure I.). This contrasts sharply with the improvement in the number of countries keeping records concerning abusers who request or receive treatment. There are now 74 countries keeping such records, an increase of 10 over the previous year and a rise of 43 from the 1985 base (figure II.). On the other hand, there are only 34 countries keeping national records on the number of people treated for medical emergencies related to drug abuse. Nevertheless, this represents an increase of 15 over the 1985 figure (figure III.). Although 48 countries now keep national statistics on the number of deaths resulting from, or related to, drug abuse, 26 of these are in Europe. Thus it is extremely difficult to estimate the number of deaths related to drug abuse outside Europe (figure IV.). Where records are not kept, some countries are able to estimate the extent of drug abuse through surveys, conducted either at the national or the local level. The total number of countries who have conducted a survey between 1985 and 1990 can be seen in figure V.

Fig I. Registries of Known Drug Abusers

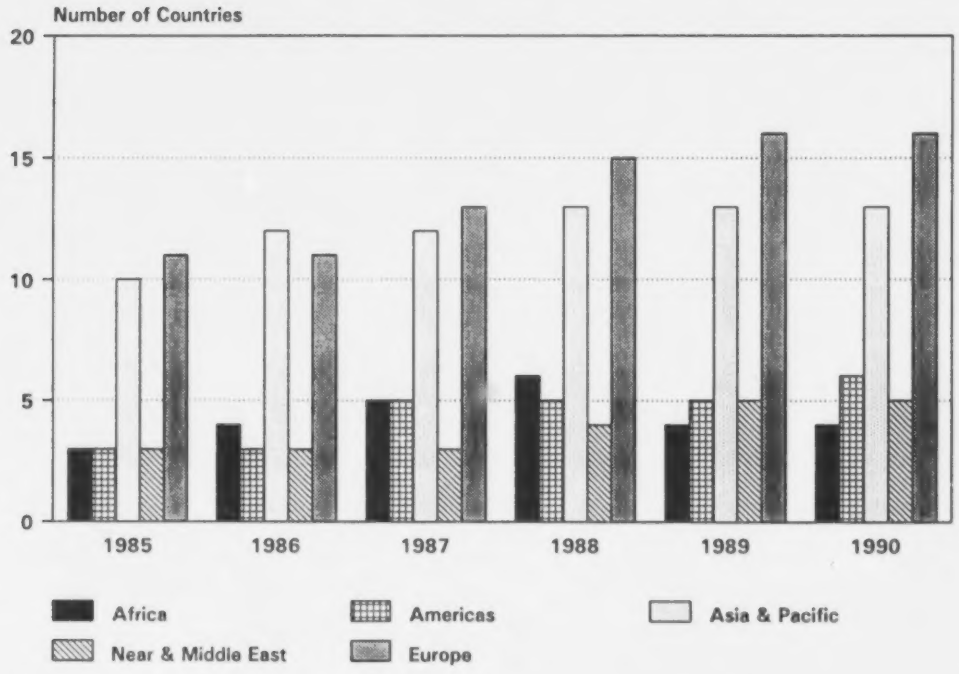


Fig II. National Registries of People Treated for Drug Abuse

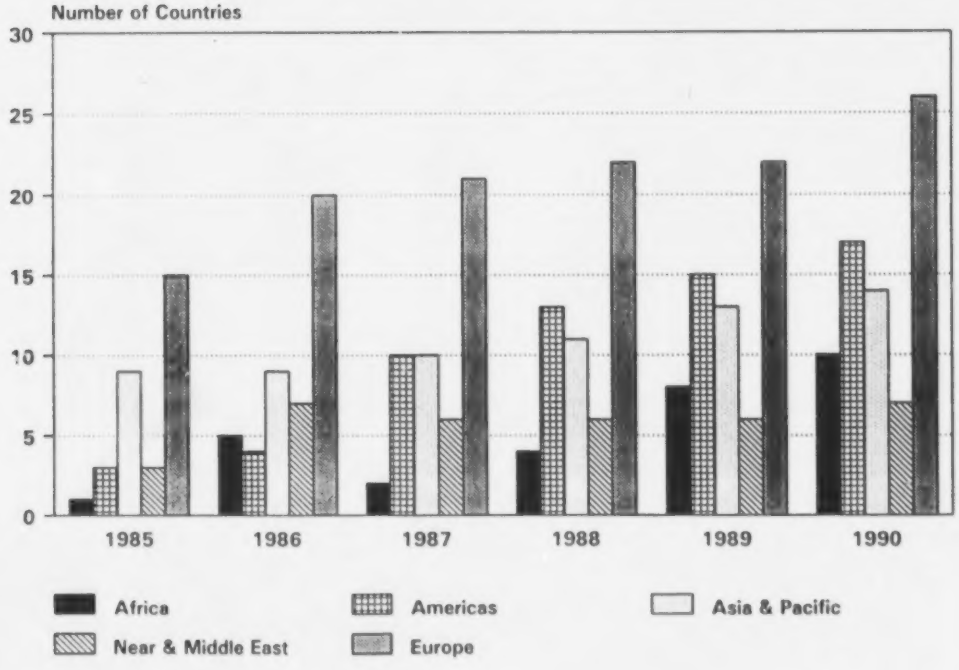


Fig III. National Registries of People
Treated for Medical Emergencies Related to Drug Abuse

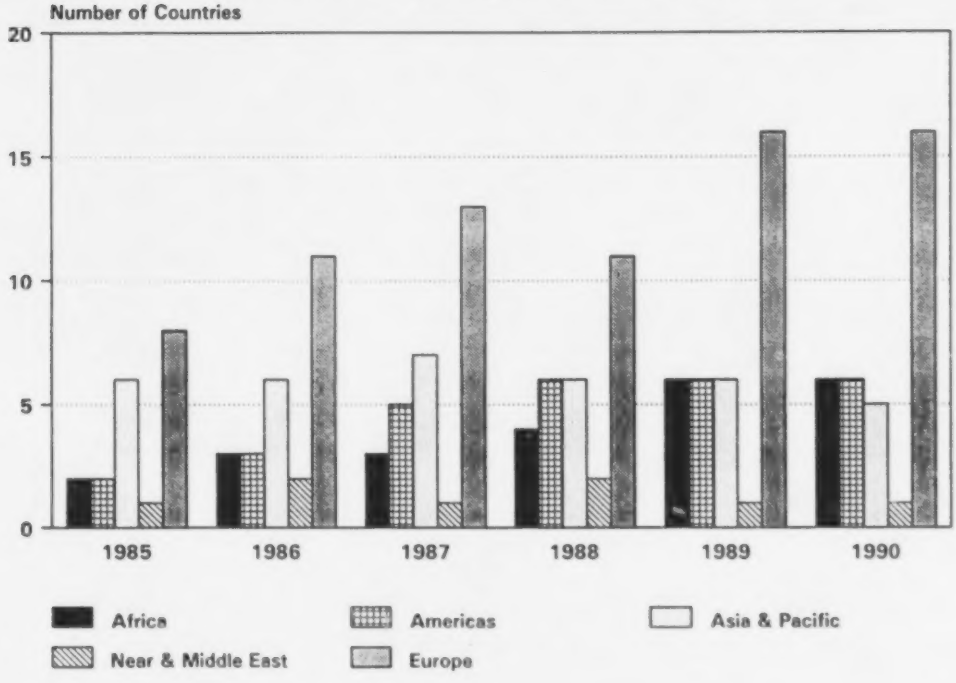


Fig IV. National Registries of Drug
Related Deaths

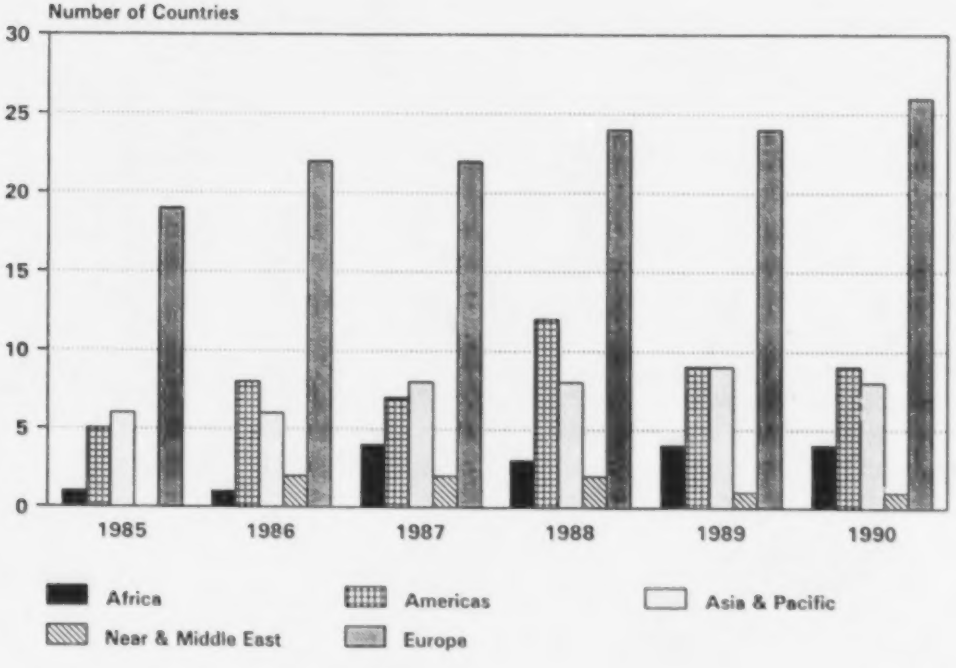
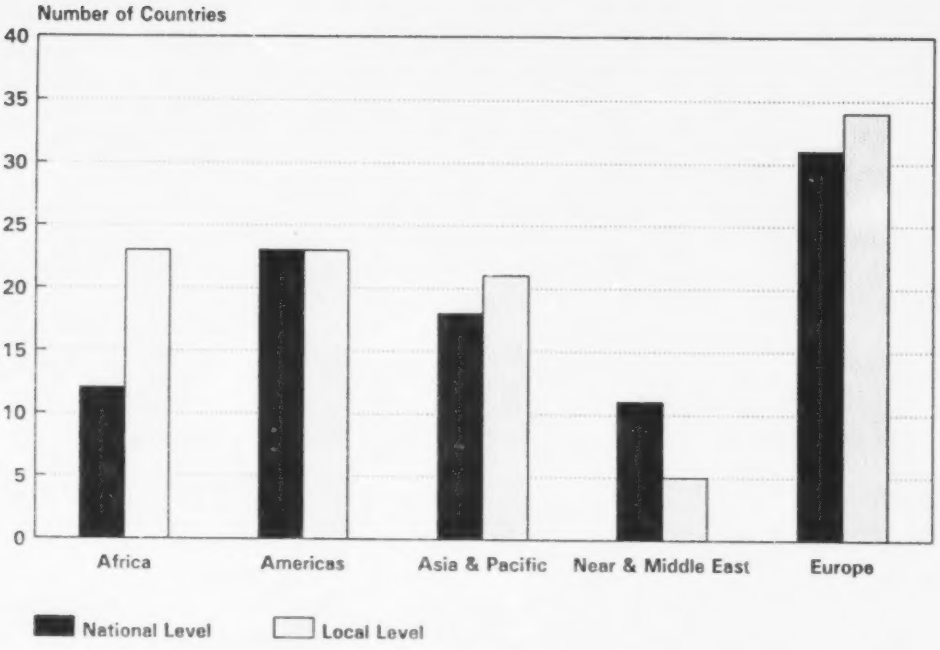


Fig V. Countries having Conducted Any Surveys from 1985 to 1990



5. The latest reported figures for heroin, cannabis and cocaine abuse can be seen in annex 2, together with the date and source of information. It is clear that the sources for the number of drug abusers vary considerably, from surveys to police and health records. Some Governments multiply the figures by some factor (such as ten), and this multiplication factor itself often varies from one country to another. It is practically impossible to add together figures based upon such divergent and different sources. In addition, although the questionnaire specifically requests figures for annual and daily prevalence and registered abusers for each drug type, many countries only complete one or two of these categories or provide figures which cannot be used for statistical purposes. Therefore, it is exceedingly difficult to advance a single figure as the total number of drug addicts, drug dependent persons, or even drug abusers in the world.

6. In addition to requesting information on the number of abusers of various drugs, the annual reports questionnaire requests Governments to indicate which drugs of abuse are important in their country and to identify the trend in the consumption of these drugs. Thus, when a Government is unable to provide even an estimate of the numbers of drug abusers, they can indicate whether the problem is estimated to be getting worse, stabilizing or improving. As a result, a report can be given on the perceived trend of illicit drug abuse and on whether a particular illicit drug is considered to be a problem in a given country.

II. OVERVIEW OF WORLD PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE BY REGION

Africa

7. There are very few figures available from official records, because only four Governments in Africa report that they maintain a register of drug abusers. On the other hand, many other countries are able to estimate figures based on various sources.

8. Only Mauritius and Cote d'Ivoire have consistently reported heroin as a problem drug over the past six years, but a total of 12 African states have reported it as a problem at some time. The main consumers were reported as rich young people who had been educated abroad and had brought their drug abuse habits back with them. One country feared that it was beginning to be used as a transit country by one of its neighbours and that a greater availability of heroin, and consequently an increase in abuse, would inevitably follow.

9. In 1990, only Ghana mentioned cocaine as a problem and gave the same reasons for its abuse as those which reported on heroin consumption. Cocaine problems are virtually unknown in Africa. Since 1985 only four countries in Africa have identified cocaine as a problem drug with only Nigeria and Cote d'Ivoire consistently reporting so.

10. After years of reporting some increase or a stable situation regarding cannabis consumption, over the past two years African states have reported either some or a large decrease.

11. Benzodiazepines were reported by a total of 13 countries as presenting problems at some time during the past six years. Significant abuse was reported in North and West Africa, but Madagascar, Mauritius and South Africa reported more frequently that these drugs presented problems in their countries.

12. Many Governments reported on the consumption of khat, and other indigenous plants which did not fall within the control of the international drug control conventions. The most widely abused substances were cannabis and khat. The pattern of drug abuse in South Africa was different from the rest of the continent in so far as more drugs were reported abused, including a persistent problem with inhalants as well as methaqualone.

13. Out of all the countries in Africa, only Cote d'Ivoire has reported intravenous drug abuse, but has not done so for the past two years.

The Americas

14. From the point of view of drug abuse patterns and trends, the Americas fall into three distinct regions: North America, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

15. Only Canada, Mexico and the United States of America report a problem of heroin abuse. No other countries in the Americas report heroin as a problem drug. Cannabis was reported by Mexico and the United States as a problem, and all three reported an abuse problem associated with cocaine. In Mexico, cocaine consumption is again increasing but the sharpest increase is found in the consumption of benzodazepines and inhalants. The trend reported for all drug consumption by

the United States is downward for young people, but among older age groups heroin abuse shows a slight increase. In 1989, Canada remained the only country to still report phencyclidine (PCP) as a problem and it also identified some increase in heroin abuse.

16. Cannabis abuse is very widespread in Latin America and cocaine abuse continues to be widely reported. Some countries refer to coca chewing and others to the use of basuco, a paste from which is an intermediate product in the production of cocaine. Overall, the trend in the Latin American cocaine situation is one of increasing abuse.

17. The abuse of trihexaphenidil has been consistently reported from many countries in South America. Although it is licitly used to treat Parkinson's disease and is not a controlled substance, it may produce hallucinations when taken orally. There has been a parallel development between the use of PCP in North America and trihexaphenidil in South America. Nowhere else in the world is the latter substance recorded as abused.

18. Another characteristic of the Latin American states was the frequency with which inhalants were reported as a problem. Since 1985, 11 countries have reported their abuse. Most often the abuse of inhalants was associated with "street children" - young people who have no home or means of support. This is a pervasive problem, and one associated with poverty.

19. Over the past six years there has been an increase in the number of Caribbean countries reporting a cocaine problem. In 1985, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Dominica and the Netherlands Antilles reported cocaine as a problem but since then, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, the Turks and Caicos Islands, St. Lucia and the Bahamas have done so. In addition to an increase in cocaine consumption, many Caribbean countries reported the abuse of "crack", as a direct result of the islands being used by cocaine traffickers. The spillage from this trade created a sudden explosion in the number of cocaine abusers from about 1985 onwards, but countermeasure on both the supply and demand side appear to have stabilized the situation, and are even diminishing the problem in some of the countries concerned.

20. In 1990, inhalants were for the first time reported as a problem in the Caribbean, but only by Dominica. Cannabis is identified as a problem by those Caribbean states which responded to the Part B questionnaire but, in general, no estimates are given of its prevalence. There have been no reports of heroin abuse in this subregion over the past six years, nor of any intravenous drug abuse.

21. In all of the Americas, only Argentina, the United States of America and Venezuela report that drugs are used intravenously.

Asia and the Pacific

22. Heroin and opium are overwhelmingly the major drugs of abuse in the region. Only Singapore reported that there was an increase in heroin abuse, but Sri Lanka had reported an increase in each of the previous three years. All other countries report that consumption is stable or decreasing. Nepal is the only country to report an increase in opium consumption.

23. There is no apparent abuse of cocaine in the region, but moderate cannabis abuse is identified. No clear trend in the abuse of cannabis is visible because some countries report a slight increase; while as many report a decrease. Nevertheless, 11 countries in the region indicate that cannabis abuse is a problem.

24. Cocaine abuse was reported as a problem by Australia and Japan, the latter reporting some increase in 1990. Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the Philippines report an amphetamine problem, with the Philippines reporting a severe increase in amphetamine abuse over the past three years.

25. One disturbing trend in the region is the increasing use of syringes, for heroin administration in particular but also for opium. This practice has led to the spread of HIV infection among populations previously unexposed. Australia, Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Japan, Myanmar, New Zealand and Thailand all report the intravenous abuse of drugs, which was the preferred means of administration of a number of drugs in Australia and New Zealand.

Europe

26. Heroin was the main drug of abuse reported by 16 countries, and 14 countries reported cannabis as a problem. Differences in abuse were clear between Western and Eastern Europe. In the West, abuse of cannabis was the most frequently reported problem, followed by heroin and then cocaine. However, after two to three years of reported stability, Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom again report an increase in heroin abuse. Cannabis consumption appears to be stable or slightly increasing.

27. In Eastern Europe, the pattern of abuse was most frequently characterized by the consumption of various products of locally grown poppy straw. The problem thus arose not so much from smuggling illicit drugs as from local production. Of the Eastern European countries, Hungary has reported cannabis as a problem for the past five years and the former USSR for the past two years.

28. Germany, Greece, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom reported cocaine abuse as a problem in 1990. Cocaine abuse appears to be spreading through several countries in southern Europe. Overall, however, the reports signal a decrease over the previous year when ten countries reported the problem. Meanwhile, amphetamine abuse, which has been reported as a problem mainly by the northern Western European countries, is now emerging as a problem and causing concern in Eastern Europe.

29. Of those countries reporting in the past six years, only Yugoslavia claims that no drugs are taken intravenously.

Near and Middle East

30. Heroin is the most widely abused drug in the region, followed by cannabis and benzodiazepines. There is virtually no abuse of cocaine.

31. Israel, Jordan and Pakistan reported an increase in heroin abuse over the past six years with Pakistan reporting the severest increase. Only Qatar has reported a decrease in heroin abuse. Apart from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, all countries in the Near and Middle East provided estimates regarding the abuse of heroin. The Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan had by far the largest number of heroin dependents with Pakistan reporting significantly higher figures than any other country in the region. There has been no reported abuse of hallucinogens and only limited abuse of inhalants and depressants were recorded.

32. Within the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Jordan, Oman and the Syrian Arab Republic have reported intravenous drug abuse.

Annex I

Countries / Territories Reporting Patterns by Year to Part B (Drug Abuse) of the Annual Reports Questionnaire

all 8 years								
Australia	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Austria	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Bulgaria	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Canada	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Chile	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Cyprus	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Czechoslovakia	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Denmark	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Ecuador	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Egypt	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Finland	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
France	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Guatemala	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Hong Kong	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Hungary	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Italy	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Japan	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Malaysia	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Mauritius	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Mexico	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Myanmar	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Norway	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Pakistan	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Philippines	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Poland	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Portugal	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Romania	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Singapore	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Spain	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Thailand	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Turkey	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Tuvalu	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
United Kingdom	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Uruguay	90	8	88	87	86	85	84	83

7 out of 8 years								
Cuba	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	
Ethiopia	90	89	88	87	86		84	83
Liechtenstein	90	89	88	87	86		84	83
South Africa	90	89	88	87	86		84	83
Venezuela	90	89	88	87	86		84	83
Germany	90	89	88	87		85	84	83
Greece	90	89	88	87		85	84	83
Netherlands	90	89	88	87		85	84	83
Sweden	90	89	88	87		85	84	83
Zimbabwe	90	89	88		86	85	84	83
Monaco	90	89		87	86	85	84	83
Togo	90		88	87	86	85	84	83
Belgium		89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Cote D'Ivoire		89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Germany DR (Former)		89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Iceland		89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Madagascar		89	88	87	86	85	84	83
New Zealand		89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Tunisia		89	88	87	86	85	84	83
Yugoslavia		89	88	87	86	85	84	83

6 out of 8 years								
Zambia	90	89	88	87	86			83
Burkina Faso	90	89	88	87			84	83
Fiji	90	89	88		86	85		83
San Marino	90	89	88	87			84	83
Jordan	90	89		87	86	85		83
New Caledonia	90	89	88		86		84	83
Bahrain	90	89		87	86		84	83
Iran	90	89		87	86		84	83
Netherlands Antilles	90		88	87	86	85		83
Polynesia, French	90		88	87	86		84	83
Colombia	90		88	87		85	84	83
Switzerland	90	89			86	85	84	83
Ghana	90			87	86	85	84	83
Honduras	90			87	86	85	84	83
Rwanda	90			87	86	85	84	83
Cayman Islands		89	88	87	86	85		83
India		89		87	86	85	84	83
Morocco		89		87	86	85	84	83
Nigeria		89		87	86	85	84	83
Algeria			88	87	86	85	84	83
Argentina			88	87	86	85	84	83
Mozambique			88	87	86	85	84	83

5 out of 8 years								
USSR (Former)	90	89	88	87	86			
Belize	90	89	88				84	83
Benin	90		88	87		85	84	
Indonesia	90	89	88				84	83
Qatar	90	89			86	85	84	
China	90			87	86	85	84	
Tanzania	90			87	86	85	84	
Sri Lanka		89	88	87	86		84	
Senegal		89		87	86	85	84	
USA		89	88	87			84	83
Iraq		89	88			85	84	83
Trinidad and Tobago			88	87	86	85		83
Costa Rica			88	87	86		84	83
Oman			88	37	86		84	83
Barbados				87	86	85	84	83
Malta				87	86	85	84	83

4 out of 8 years								
Sao Tome and Principe	90		88	87			84	
Congo	90			87	86	85		
Xarael	90	89			86			83
Peru	90	89					84	83
Suriname		89		87	86			83
Bangladesh		89		87		85		83
Falkland Islands, British	90				86	85		83
Luxembourg		89			86	85		83
Cameroon	90					85	84	83
Dominica				87	86	85	84	
El Salvador			88		86		84	83
Kuwait				87	86	85		83
St Vincent & Grenadines		89				85	84	83
Maldives				87		85	84	83
Guyana					86	85	84	83
Haiti					86	85	84	83
Korea (Republic)					86	85	84	83

3 out of 8 years								
Saint Lucia	90	89	88					
Grenada	90	89					84	
Burundi	90		88				84	
Chad		89		87			84	
Panama			88	87				83
Wallis and Futuna Isl.				87	86	85		
Virgin Islands, British		89				85		83
Brazil				87	86			83
Turks and Caicos Isl.				87	86			83
Bolivia				87		85		83
United Arab Emirates			88				84	83
Kenya					86	85		83
Djibouti						85	84	83
Ireland						85	84	83
Jamaica						85	84	83

2 out of 8 years								
Mauritania	90	89						
Bahamas		89	88					
Equatorial Guinea		89		87				
Korea (Dem Rep)		89		87				
Guinea-Bissau		89			86			
Dominican Republic	90						84	
Nepal	90						84	
Botswana				87	86			
Syrian Arab Republic		89					84	
Tonga	90							83
Saudi Arabia			88				84	
Nicaragua				87			84	
Saint Kitts and Nevis					86	85		
Montserrat						85		83
Gambia							84	83
Macao							84	83
Norfolk Island							84	83

1 out of 8 years								
Bhutan		89						
Ukraine		89						
Malawi			88					
Brunei Darussalam				87				
Guinea				87				
Seychelles					86			
Vanuatu					86			
Western Samoa					86			
Zaire					86			
Kiribati						85		
Mali						85		
Papua New Guinea						85		
Yemen (Former Dem.)						85		
Central African Rep.							84	
Lebanon							84	
Saint Helena								83
Yemen								83

Never
Afghanistan
Albania
Andorra
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Byelorussian SSR
Cambodia
Cape Verde
Comoros
Gabon
Holy See
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Micronesia (Fed. St.)
Mongolia
Namibia
Niger
Paraguay
Puerto Rico
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Uganda
Viet Nam

Annex II

Figures Given By Countries for Annual Prevalence, Daily Abuse and Registered Abusers of Cannabis, Cocaine and Heroin

Key to columns headed "Basis". Basis refers to the basis upon which figures have been given, where this was stated.

1 = Health records
2 = Police records
3 = Surveys
4 = Combination of previous three sources
5 = Estimations

These bases refer to very broad categories and cannot be added together even within each category. For example, health records include all treated abusers, first time treated abusers as well as estimations based on health records. These themselves vary from multiplying the number of deaths by 100, or multiplying treated abusers by a factor of three or even ten. Similarly police records may vary from the number of arrests over a period of years to the number of convictions for specific drug offenses.

Cannabis

Country	Annual Prevalence			Daily Abusers			Registered Abusers		
		Year	Basis		Year	Basis		Year	Basis
Algeria	1,708	1988		95	1988			1988	
Bahrain		1990			1990		30	1989	1
Bangladesh	25,000	1985	5	1,000	1985	5		1989	
Benin	26	1987		80	1985	4	30	1990	4
Bolivia	39	1985	1		1987		39	1985	1
Brazil	167	1986	3	34	1986	3		1986	
British Virgin Islands	30	1985	5		1989			1989	
Burundi	224	1988	2	224	1988	2	224	1988	2
Cayman Islands	750	1989	5	375	1989	5	64	1989	5
Chad	50	1989	5		1989			1989	
Chile	900,000	1988	5	20,000	1988	5	141	1985	
Cote D'Ivoire		1989			1989		484	1989	
Cyprus		1990		50	1990	5		1990	
Dominica	35	1986		100	1985	4	35	1986	
Ecuador	205,887	1988	1	18,717	1988	1		1990	
Ethiopia	17	1989			1990		17	1989	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	1990		0	1990		0	1990	
Fiji	300	1989	5	100	1989	5	20	1989	5
Finland	1,000	1985			1990			1990	
France		1990			1990		16,014	1987	
Germany		1990		20,100	1985	1		1990	
Ghana	322	1986	2		1990		392	1985	
Greece		1990		40,000	1989	5	1,048	1990	
Grenada		1990			1990		87	1990	

Cannabis (cont.)

Country	Annual Prevalence			Daily Abusers			Registered Abusers		
		Year	Basis		Year	Basis		Year	Basis
Guyana	190	1985			1985			1985	
Hong Kong	439	1990	4		1990		1,340	1990	4
Iceland	10,000	1987	5	500	1989	5	600	1988	
India		1989		41	1989	4	66	1989	4
Indonesia	231	1988			1990		247	1990	4
Iran		1990		50,000	1989			1990	
Ireland	138	1985	1		1985			1985	
Israel	74,000	1990	3	38,000	1990	3		1990	
Italy	700,000	1990			1990			1990	
Jamaica		1985			1985		340	1985	
Japan	15,000	1989	2		1990		1,620	1990	
Jordan	1,000	1989			1990		53	1989	
Kuwait	10	1986		1	1985	1	1	1986	
Luxembourg		1989			1989		311	1985	
Madagascar		1989		200	1989	1		1989	
Malaysia	2,070	1988	4	1,703	1988	4	1,214	1990	4
Maldives	1	1987	2	18	1985	2		1987	
Mali		1985			1985		9	1985	
Malta	1,600	1987	4	900	1987	4	100	1987	4
Mauritius		1990		4,500	1985			1990	
Mexico	803,000	1989	3	129,000	1989	3	435,000	1990	
Monaco	46	1990			1990		132	1989	
Morocco		1989		130	1985			1989	
Mozambique		1988		90	1988		125	1988	
Myanmar	4,116	1989	4	3,293	1989	4	343	1989	
Netherlands	300,000	1985	4	12,500	1990	4		1990	
Netherlands Antilles		1990			1990		1	1987	
New Caledonia	2,500	1986		150	1986		2	1986	
New Zealand	250,000	1989	5	25,000	1989	5		1989	5
Nigeria	200	1989	1	5	1989	1	20	1986	1
Oman	2	1988	1		1988		8	1988	
Pakistan	854,085	1989		500,000	1987	5	3,248	1985	1
Papua New Guinea	10,000	1985	2	200	1985	2	5,000	1985	2.
Philippines	19,900	1990	4	2,290	1990	4	1,990	1990	
Polynesia, French	15,000	1990	5	3,500	1990	5		1990	
Portugal		1990		316	1985	1	141	1989	
Republic of Korea	5,000	1989	5	1,150	1987	5	501	1989	
Rwanda	600	1990		200	1990		200	1990	
Saint Lucia	10,000	1989	5	1,000	1989	5	15	1988	1
San Marino	60	1990		40	1990		7	1990	
Singapore	160	1987		6	1987		74	1987	
South Africa		1990			1990		623	1990	
Spain		1990		786,940	1988			1990	
Suriname	40,000	1987	4	20,000	1987		100	1987	
Switzerland		1990		150,000	1990			1990	
Syrian Arab Republic	1,284	1989			1989			1989	
Thailand		1990			1990		771	1988	
Togo	70	1988	2	35	1988	2		1990	
Turkey	2,000	1989		1,728	1989		722	1990	1
Turks and Caicos Islands	125	1987	5	20	1987	5		1987	
Tuvalu	0	1990		0	1990		0	1990	
Union of Soviet Socialist Rep.		1990			1990		16,473	1990	
United States of America	21,099,000	1989	3	7,268,205	1988	3		1989	
Uruguay	357	1990	1	300	1985	5	219	1987	
Vanuatu	2	1986	5		1986			1986	
Yugoslavia		1989			1989		154	1989	1
Zambia	72	1990	1		1990			1990	

Cocaine

Country	Annual Prevalence			Daily Abusers			Registered Abusers		
		Year	Basis		Year	Basis		Year	Basis
Argentina	200,000	1988		180,000	1987	4		1988	
Bahrain		1990			1990		1	1990	
Benin	1	1987			1990		1	1990	
Bolivia	40,044	1985	1	5,000	1985	1	11,044	1985	1
Brazil	41	1986	4	8	1986	4		1986	
British Virgin Islands		1989			1989		8	1989	1
Bulgaria		1990			1990		101	1985	
Canada		1990			1990		3,514	1989	
Cayman Islands	1,500	1989	5	750	1989	5	103	1989	5
Chile	15,000	1988	5	2,000	1988	5		1990	
Cote D'Ivoire		1989			1989		14	1989	
Cyprus		1990		4	1990	5		1990	
Ecuador	28,075	1988	1	4,679	1988	1		1990	
Egypt	145	1989	1	145	1989	1	145	1989	1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	1986		0	1986		0	1986	
France		1990			1990		508	1987	
Germany		1990		1,500	1985		2,308	1990	1
Ghana	5	1986	2		1990			1990	
Greece		1990		6	1988	4	23	1989	
Grenada		1990			1990		12	1990	
Guyana	3	1985			1986			1986	
Hong Kong	13	1989	4		1990		38	1989	4
Iceland	500	1987	5	130	1989	5	150	1988	
Indonesia		1990			1990		2	1990	1
Ireland	15	1985	1		1985			1985	
Israel	5,000	1986	1	1,000	1986	1		1990	
Italy		1990			1990		250	1989	
Jamaica		1985			1985		59	1985	
Japan		1990			1990		113	1990	
Jordan	20	1989			1990		1	1989	
Kuwait	5	1985	1	1	1985	1	2	1985	1
Malaysia	2,552	1989	4		1990		1,550	1989	
Mexico	88,000	1989	3	58,000	1989	3	63,000	1990	
Monaco	7	1990			1990		28	1989	
Netherlands	75,000	1985	4		1990			1990	
Netherlands Antilles		1990			1990		57	1987	1
Nigeria	1	1989	1		1989	1		1989	1
Oman	2	1986	1		1988		1	1988	1
Papua New Guinea	3	1985	2	1	1985	2	2	1985	2
Philippines	540	1990	4	50	1990	4	54	1990	1
Polynesia, French	275	1990	5	35	1990	5		1990	
Portugal		1990		37	1985	1	20	1989	
Saint Lucia	2,000	1989	1	100	1989	1	19	1988	1
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	0	1989		0	1989		0	1989	
San Marino		1990			1990		1	1988	
South Africa		1990			1990		34	1990	1
Spain	86,000	1986	1	39,879	1988			1990	
Sri Lanka		1989			1989		0	1989	2
Suriname	1,000	1987	1	0	1989		0	1989	
Switzerland		1990		16,000	1990	5		1990	
Syrian Arab Republic	18	1989			1989			1989	
Turkey	20	1989		15	1989		1	1990	
Turks and Caicos Islands	175	1987	5	30	1987	5		1987	
Tuvalu	0	1989		0	1989		0	1989	
Union of Soviet Socialist Rep.		1990			1990		3	1988	1
United Kingdom		1990			1990		1,085	1990	
United States of America	8,208,000	1989	3	1,242,027	1988	3		1989	
Uruguay	167	1990	1	10	1985	5	23	1987	
Yugoslavia		1989			1989		10	1989	1

Heroin

Country	Annual Prevalence			Daily Abusers			Registered Abusers		
		Year	Basis		Year	Basis		Year	Basis
Australia	100,000	1987	4	40,000	1987	4		1990	
Bahrain	2,978	1986	1		1990		85	1990	
Bangladesh	10,000	1985	5	3,000	1985	5		1989	
Belgium		1989			1989		5,000	1988	2
Benin	1	1987			1990		2	1988	1
Canada		1990			1990		347	1989	
Chad	50	1989	5		1989			1989	
Cote D'Ivoire		1989			1989		70	1988	
Cyprus		1990		6	1990	5		1990	
Egypt	130	1989	1	130	1989	1	130	1989	1
France		1990			1990		9,107	1987	
Germany		1990		12,300	1985		7,252	1990	1
Ghana	25	1986	2		1990			1990	
Greece	6,600	1990	4	9,500	1989	4	1,128	1990	
Hong Kong	12,284	1990	4		1990		3.,509	1990	
Iceland		1989		8	1989	5	5	1988	
India		1989	4	1,458	1989		1,465	1989	
Indonesia	12	1988			1990		12	1990	
Iran	150,000	1990	2	200,000	1989	2		1990	2
Ireland	798	1985	1		1985			1985	
Israel	19,000	1989		1,710	1989			1990	
Italy	150,000	1990			1990		50,000	1990	
Japan		1990			1990		68	1990	
Jordan	100	1989			1990		30	1989	
Kuwait	50	1986		4	1986		49	1986	
Luxembourg		1985			1985		208	1985	
Malaysia	14,578	1989	4	12,723	1988	4	4,987	1990	
Malta	1,000	1987	4	700	1987	4	190	1987	4
Mauritius		1990		12,500	1985			1990	
Mexico	28,000	1989	3		1990		50	1987	
Monaco	2	1990			1990		62	1989	
Myanmar	47,788	1990	1	38,230	1990	1	11,947	1990	
Netherlands	5,000	1985	3	20,000	1990	3		1990	
Netherlands Antilles	28	1986		14	1985	1	6	1986	
New Zealand	10,000	1989	2	4,000	1989	2		1989	
Nigeria	1	1989	1		1989			1989	
Oman	8	1988	1		1988		31	1988	
Pakistan	1,079,635	1989	3	425,000	1987	5	13,290	1985	
Papua New Guinea	3	1985	2		1985		2	1985	2
Philippines	100	1990	4	30	1990	4	10	1990	
Portugal		1990		614	1985	1	17	1989	
Qatar	64	1990	1	40	1990	1	64	1990	1
Republic of Korea	70	1989	5		1989		7	1989	
San Marino	28	1990		23	1990		13	1990	
Singapore	11,000	1990	5	860	1990	5	4,589	1990	
South Africa		1990			1990		17	1990	
Spain	60,000	1986	1	57,288	1988			1990	
Sri Lanka	37,500	1989	2		1989			1989	
Suriname	55	1986		200	1987	1	50	1987	
Sweden		1990		1,250	1990	3		1990	
Switzerland		1990		18,000	1990	5		1990	
Syrian Arab Republic	204	1989			1989			1989	
Thailand		1990			1990		55,051	1988	
Turkey	483	1990	1	302	1990	1	403	1990	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Rep.		1990			1990		4	1988	1
United Kingdom	50,740	1990			1990		14,497	1990	
United States of America	500,000	1988	3	492,000	1987	3		1989	
Yugoslavia		1989			1989		189	1989	1
Zambia	11	1990	1		1990			1990